

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1836.

NUMBER 40

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms,
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

[From a late Southern paper.]
THE SPRING.

I love not Spring—I cannot bear
This kind of fickle woman weather,
The mingling of smile and tear,
And "ne'er the same an hour together,"
One moment, and its sunny ray
Is smiling bright as hope before you,
The next, and ere you cross the way,
'Tis raining, hailing, snowing o'er you.

I love not Spring—its blooming flowers
Are very well for poet's verses,
But he that feels its "sunny showers"
Is apt in prose to vent his curses.
Give me the season of the year
When nature more sedate reposes—
Can man life's ills more calmly bear
Because they're felt "among the roses?"

I love not Spring—though with it come
The swallows from their farthest station,
And then is heard the ceaseless hum
Of all the insect generation;
I'd rather have a cheering fire,
And plenty of good books before me—
Even Winter I much more admire
Than Spring, whose chilly rains pelt o'er me.

I love not Spring—you search in vain.
The market through to find a dinner,
And scarce are able to obtain
Enough to feed a "young beginner."
Let Maudlin Misses long to see
The charms of this "delightful season,"
Such charms, I must confess, to me
Are not the fruits of "rhyme or reason."

From the Eastern Magazine.

A COUNTRY LAWYER.

A country Lawyer! and what has he to say
for himself? Why, very little in his own favor,
I fear, if he tell the truth;—still he will be al-
lowed the privilege, I trust, of adding a groan
to the great noise of complaints that is forever
and ever going up from Earth to Heaven.

"I wish," says one, "that I could pass along
through life as you do, nothing in the world to
trouble you, and only to sit here all day long and
take comfort."

Comfort! a country Lawyer and be comfort-
able! you know nothing about the matter;—
you might as well envy a man on a tread mill,
or a candidate for the Presidency.

"Why do you sit cooped up here this pleas-
ant day?" says another, "how can you stay in
this gloomy hole you call an office while all the
world is out in the pure, fresh air, with the warm
blood dancing through their veins, and every
nerve and muscle quivering with excitement?"

"Because, hang it, if I leave my office, business
will leave me."

"Well, but you say you haven't had a client
these six weeks, and you will hardly lose busi-
ness if you have none."

"Very true, your argument is conclusive;—
but still, I can't get out for business may come,
and I must keep my law-trap always set to
catch any chance prey that may be wandering
about."

"And, I suppose, if you have plenty of busi-
ness, you feel obliged to stay at home and at-
tend to it."

"Certainly."

"Then rain or shine, with plenty to do or none
at all, it is the same; you must sit brooding
here, like a spider in his web."

"True enough. For the punishment of his
manifold transgressions, the poor country law-
yer must keep travelling along in his tread-mill,
whether there is any grist to be ground or not.
Oh, the tedious, tedious hours that have drag-
ged themselves away while I have been wan-
dering about from side to side of this little re-
nowned till I became almost maddened with the
bitterness of my thoughts,—with utter loathing
of my situation."

"Well, but why don't you read?"

"Read!—What can a man find to read in a
country village? once in an age a stray news-
paper comes in his way, but as for any 'com-
fort' to be derived from such reading as that, you
might as well look to a newspaper for infor-
mation or the truth."

"Your law-books?"

"Cui bono? Shall I make a writ any better
if I should read all the books perched upon that
little shelf beside the looking glass?—and as for
any other kind of business, a country lawyer
never gets a fraction of it;—every body goes
to your city practitioners for that. I forget,—
we sometimes have a change in the form of a
case before some of our learned Justices of the
Peace;—a kind of cattle that our Governor
and his Council turn out at five dollars a head."

"That's the Lawyers' primary school;—the
nursery where you begin to creep, that in time
you may walk erect."

"A fine primary school.—A little neighborly
quarrel, is hatched, and the battling is forced
upon your hands;—you must take it,—dirty
though it may be, or starve; for a peace-mak-
ing Lawyer never prospers yet and never
will. People hire you to quarrel for them, as

men hire soldiers to fight for them, and if you
attempt to soder up a quarrel you are digging
your own grave. Well, as I was saying, the
battling is put into your hands, and though at
first it may be so small you can hardly see it,
you toss it, and dandle it, and nurse it till it has
grown up into a monster, and the whole neigh-
borhood are looking this way and that at it, ex-
amining it and discussing it, every one taking a
part in it and interesting himself about it, till
they are all ready to go together by the ears.—
All this time you sit and rub your hands and
secretly chuckle over the dust you have raised.
Then we all get together before some Justice,
& my friend over the way (you can see his name
over the door with "Attorney at Law" in flaming
capitals) is called in to adopt the other side of
the quarrel, (and he will be ready to do it, no
doubt of that) and the matter is in a fine train
for being settled. And now you stuff his Honor,
the Justice, with soft words,—and baster
your opponent with hard words,—all in the way
of business, you know,—till "this Honor" loses
his wits,—the Lawyers their temper,—one of
the clients his case, and both their money.—
And this you call a primary school!"

"A tempting picture, truly, of your school.—
But you mention your neighbor over the way;
you must have many a hearty laugh together
while talking over these mighty contests you
have described;—counting the gains and re-
counting the incidents of the battle."

"Mistaken again. If two of a trade cannot
agree, neither can two of a profession. Is it
a part of our business to thrust sharp and fast
at each other whenever we meet and wounds
do not always heal as soon as inflicted. I watch
his door narrowly day after day to see who are
his clients, and whenever he puts money in his
pocket, I feel as if he were taking the same
amount from mine; and he does the same by,
and feels the same towards me. You see we
are thus finely disposed to close communion.—
The less we either of us see of the other, the
better;—we want no other intercourse than is
afforded by meeting each other in a Justice
court with a table between us."

"You look at the gloomy side of the picture;
—there must be some brighter things—some
more alluring scenes in the background, or we
should not see so many entering upon the pro-
fession."

"There is no other side to the picture than
the gloomy. There is nothing comfortable,
pleasant or desirable about the situation of a
Lawyer and the only reason why the profession
is so much crowded is, that, with all our repu-
blicanism, we, every one of us, wish to be above
our neighbors, and as a Lawyer does no work,
wears better clothes and has cleaner hands (I
mean literally, not figuratively) than most of his
neighbors, he is considered, by those whose
minds can reach no farther than externals, as
rather above the rest of the world."

"But then there is one advantage which, in
the minds of some at least, will outweigh all
these troubles you have so feelingly described;—
you earn your money easier than most peo-
ple."

"True, what we do earn; but from whom do
the greater part of our earnings come?—from
the poor, the very poor; and I tell you that no
Lawyer, who depends upon the collecting part
of his business for his gains, can ever make him-
self rich till his heart becomes harder than the
stone mill-stone. I would leave the profession
to-morrow, for this cause alone, though I boast
of a sensibility no more delicate than that which
pertains to most men, if I could enter upon any
other which would afford a livelihood. But I
was educated for this profession, or rather I
went to school for it,—went to college for it,—
foolled away three years afterwards for it and
here I am, with my whole soul up in arms a-
gainst it and yet bound to it till death. I feel
like Sinbad with the old man upon his shoulders,
I cannot shake my burthen off. I have
grown up to be a poor Lawyer. I should make
a worse mechanic or merchant. The prospect
before me is far from enticing,—despair on ei-
ther hand, if I remain in the situation in which
I now am I shall beat myself to death against
the bars of my cage,—if I leave it, I shall die of
starvation. With an ambition forever gongling
to something higher and better, I am doom-
ed to a sphere of action that a dog would scorn;
with a heart of flesh and blood, I must grind
out a miserable livelihood from the miseries of
others. I feel as the buried-alive must feel
when he first wakes from his trance and finds
himself strong and warm, with all his powers
fresh and vigorous, yet confined in his narrow
house, down in the cold heavy earth with no
room to move a limb and no opportunity of mak-
ing the least, the very least exertion for his li-
beration. If one in that situation can be com-
fortable, then can a country Lawyer!"

"Then you would hardly advise a friend of
yours to enter on the profession?"

"Not if he is to become a country Lawyer,
and his object is comfort, enjoyment or pro-
fit; for depend upon it, he will attain to neither.—
No! rather let him educate himself for a chim-
ney-sweep or a politician, or even a worse call-
ing than those if he can find one, though there
is none known to me excepting that to which the
fates have bound me for life."

Pro Se.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.
NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOURS.

One of the points of view in which human be-
ings make the in-quest and most ridiculous ap-
pearance, is in regard to their antipathies;—
those unaccountable dislikes to various objects
in nature, to various kinds of food to various
bodies and mental peculiarities in others—to
innumerable harmless and indifferent things, in
short,—which beset so many of us. Antipathies
are of two kinds, some being apparently the re-
sult of native weakness, while other arise from
vicious education and bad habits. James I.,
who, in many other respects, gave token of a
constitution diseased and imperfect, though per-
haps originally intended to be powerful, was full
of antipathies, as appears from a catalogue of
them drawn up by Ben Johnson, in reference
to the various senses. To the same cause must
be ascribed those effects under which so many
stout and brave men are described as hav-
ing labored; affections causing them to faint at
the sight of even a feebly spider, at the in-
trusion of a cat, and on coming into the pres-
ence of other objects equally unimportant to the
generality of men. Such examples of the man-
ifestations of intense antipathy call for no par-
ticular remark in this place; they were better
left to the physician.—In the other class of in-
stances, the affection is not so obviously orga-
nic as to forbid all hope of dispelling or subdu-
ing it by means of rational reconvalescence. The
antipathy which we sometimes cherish in regard
to other nations is not natural; it is only false
sentiment imposing itself upon us as true;—wicked-
ness assuming the guise of a virtue. It is
not at all fanciful to suppose that many of the
so-called glories of the British arms have been
achieved under the influence of no more hon-
orable a sentiment, than a detestation of men
who could so far differ in taste as to eat frogs.
Such allusions form the burden of many of those
popular ditties which were employed not many
years ago, to stir up men to the strange task of
destroying each other. The French, for their
part, have the same honor for our occasional
indulgence in rookery which we have for their
frog assassinations; only let us suppose a vast body
of ours, and lashing up their rage against us by
patriotic exhortations of our habit of eating rook-
ies! Yet that we have been guilty of a gastro-
nomical intolerance of this kind, is undeniable.

For no better reason do we encourage
hatred against the individuals around us. Men
have become objects of detestation to others for
the most trivial personal peculiarities—for hav-
ing white cheeks, for having limbs, for a man-
ner of walking. A difference in predilections
often raises this disgraceful spirit. We hate
people for being given to music ourselves hav-
ing no taste for it. We hate people for the
veneration which they pay to ancient things,
ourselves changing to have little of that dispo-
sition. Mirthful, we detest people for being
grave; and, grave, we detest them for being
mirthful. It is no uncommon emotion of the
human mind, to wish to give a laughing face
a good blow in the chops.

A series of incidents strikingly illustrative
of the antipathy which is apt to arise in conse-
quence of a difference of tastes, took place a
few years ago in a village in Devonshire. Mr.
George Dawson, a medical man, and Mr. Zac-
chary Figgins, a retired wool comber, chance-
d about the same time to settle in this village,
where they took up their abode in two neat lit-
tle villages, contiguous to each other, and the
back grounds connected with which were only
separated by an oak paling. Messrs. Dawson
and Figgins had come from different parts of
the country, and were not acquainted; but
those who know both, said they were as good
sort of men as might be met with. The doctor
was a little of a botanist, and, besides removing
a number of splendid flowers from his former
residence, had employed a scientific gardener
to plant others, so that his little domain was
soon all in a blow of floral beauty. Mr. Fig-
gens had an equally costly hobby, but re-
ferring to a different order of creation. He
was all for the feathered tribes. In a series of
ornamental sheds ranging along his back ground
he afforded shelter and food to countless vari-
eties of poultry—the brassy-winged black, the
yellow-winged red, the fly-white, the top-knot,
the true Dorking, and the pleasant-bested.
His yard by day was an universal scene of
scratching, cackling, fighting, crowing, and flut-
tering. If Messrs. Dawson and Figgins had
been men of much liberality or sentiment, they
would have laughed at each other's harmless
folies, and thought no more upon the subject.
Being otherwise, they mutually conceived a
deep rooted contempt for each other, the one
ridiculing the gaudy flowers, and the other the
gaudy plumage, in which his neighbor delig-
ted. Mr. Dawson, moreover, kept a mastiff
dog, which disturbed the other family by its
barking; while Mr. Figgins retained a huge
Hampshire hog, equally disagreeable to the
Dawsons by its grunting. The gentlemen were
as one in politics and in religion, of about equal
pretensions in wealth and standing, and every-
way qualified to become friends. But their
hobbies were of different species, and on this
they split.

Matters proceeded for some time smoothly
enough, but could not do so always. A coarse
old ragged yarn stocking had been left by some

poor creature on the road which skirted the bot-
tom of the two gardens, and this did some heed-
less passenger toss over the wall into the doc-
tor's grounds. Miss Dawson, in taking an early
walk discovered the intruding object, and, hav-
ing contracted a dislike to young Figgins, con-
cluded that it had been placed there by him.—
She therefore tossed it over into the poultry
yard, where it fell upon the shoulder of that
young gentleman, who was employed at the
moment feeding some of his father's top-knots.
He peeping through the paling, and observing
the lady, lost no time in returning the rag with
his compliments; hoping that she had not mis-
sed her stocking. Miss Dawson was shocked
beyond measure, and returned to the house to
complain of the shameful conduct of the low
people at the next house; while Master Fig-
gens took equally good care to inform his fa-
ther of the insult which he conceived had been
offered to him. In the course of the forenoon,
Dr. Dawson took a walk in his garden, and ob-
serving the objectionable garment, tossed it
once more over among the lily whites where it
was soon after found by Mr. Figgins. The
latter gentleman, fully incensed at what he could
not but consider as a direct insult; packed it
up, and sent it by a servant, with a note to Dr.
Dawson, regretting that his stockings should be
thrown about but supposing that Miss Dawson
had not time to mend them. Impertinent fel-
low; low mechanical rascal! and other less
elegant vituperations, expressed on the part of
Dr. Dawson, the loathing with which he received
this communication.

The gentlemen were now full of mutual ire,
and observed no measure in speaking despitely
of each other. Dawson described Figgins
to every body as a savage whom no de-
gree of affluence could improve; and Figgins
set down Dawson as a fellow living on the pub-
lic. It is said that a breach is easily widened,
and so it proved in this case, in more respects
than one. The mastiff, having one night slip-
ped his chain, broke through the paling into the
poultry yard, where he committed the most
dreadful havoc among the lily whites, and all
the other species without distinction, leaving
the ground in the morning strewn with their
feathers, and one or two worried outright.—
Figgins beheld the scene with corvud brow and
gnashing teeth. He thought he should shoot
the dog. He thought he should tweak the
owner's nose. But these were actionable do-
ings, and a safer and more appropriate kind
of retaliation at last presented itself to him.
Having discovered the loosened paling which
had admitted Pomeroy, he easily removed the
adjoining spoke, so as to allow room for the
passage of a still larger animal. He then con-
trived measures for allowing his hog to get loose
in the night, and finding its way into the doc-
tor's garden. Next morning, at sun rise, the
tastefully arranged dahlias, balsams, stocks, all the
pride and glory of the place, lay in one prom-
iscuous ruin. Dawson surveyed it from a
bed room window, and, without stopping to
put on more than one of the least dispensable
garments, rushed down with his cane to avenge
himself upon the intruder. The beast as if
conscious of its evil deeds, retreated before him
but yet warily kept its snout to the foe. He,
less considerate, followed it into a bed of dahl-
ias, where, madly endeavoring to trash it, he
soon prostrated almost all that remained to him
of those glorious flowers. For some minutes
he was allowed thus to expend his rage; but
the beast at length saw fit to attempt an escape.
It accordingly rushed between his legs, over-
turned him amidst the gaudy ruin, and dashing
through the paling regained its own territory.—
The servants came to their master's assistance,
and raised him in a state of exhaustion. Not
having seen the hog they concluded that he had
suddenly become deranged, and inflicted all the
damage upon the flowers himself. They led
him carefully in, and seated him in the parlour.
He would have thought it all a dream, but that
he left the bruises on his elbow and hip; and
during his countermarch from the field of battle
had seen several grinning faces at the windows
next door. All this was so exceedingly gra-
tifying to the doctor's feelings, that the adminis-
tration of nuxvomica, arsenic, and all the poisons
in existence, seemed at first too small a retaliation
for the outrage committed upon him.—
All at length settled down into the desperate
resolve of commencing a law suit.

At Figgins's they were in an ecstasy of de-
light. The conflict which they had witnessed
was compared to that of George and the dragon,
though the doctor, they tho't, must be allowed
of superior courage, as he fought on foot. The
adroitness of the hog they applauded to the
echo. To draw on the encounter amidst the
thickly planted rows of dahlias so as to avoid
the blows, while the blooms flew in every direc-
tion, showed a knowledge of the art of war
quite surprising; to capsize the antagonist with
such dexterity, and then to escape without the
loss of a bristle, was altogether a master-piece
of manoeuvring, far surpassing the powers of
any dragon. Old Figgins, young Figgins, and
all the servant girls, laughed till the tears ran
down their cheeks.

Although the revenge which the Hampshire
dragon had taken was terrible, yet, in the mind

of Figgins, it did not appear more than a sat-
isfactory set off against his own wrongs. The
loss of his top-knots was still, indeed, so deep-
ly gruded, that, if he had been at all a fighting
man, he would have certainly challenged his
neighbor to single combat. Any how, the idea
of a law suit was not calculated to give him
much surprise.

It has been said that bad pens have been a
cause of errors in orthography, and thick ink of
mistakes in philology. Whether these asser-
tions be well or ill founded, the doctor's writ-
ing apparatus produced the following morsel of
intelligence:

"Mr. Dawson begs to inform Mr. Wiggins
that his great black hog has trespassed to the
amount of twenty-five pounds. If you don't pay
it, you may do as you please, down on the nail."
Immediately on receiving this effusion, old
Figgins went to his desk, where he sat for some
time cogitating with his finger on his nose, and
every now and then repeating the words 25
pounds. Having then made his pen; and tried
it several times, he wrote the following answer
to the doctor:

"Sir,—I've got your letter, and as to 25
pounds your dog has mordered my fowls to in-
ormous amount, and I will persecute you, cord-
ing to law, or any other nusece."

Yours, &c. Z. F."

Both parties then repaired to their respective
attorneys, to whom they related the whole facts,
each with the colors of his own feelings, and
action and counteraction were immediately raised.
Every preparation was made for a hearing
of the case; expenses to the amount of nearly
two hundred pounds had been incurred on both
sides; the lawyers were all agog for further
fees, and the public for a little amusement at
the hearing of the case; when it was announce-
ed in court that the parties, by their attorneys,
had agreed to withdraw a juror, each paying
his own costs. Thus ended, in ridicule and
severe loss, a squabble arising from the most
unworthy motives, and which the least spark of
good and liberal feeling on either side might
have easily obviated.

So much for the antipathy which a diversity
of hobbies may generate. Another species re-
mains to be remarked upon—the antipathy, real
or supposed, for certain kinds of food. I say
real or supposed, because many of the dislikes
of this kind are only affected, or at the most
presumed by ourselves upon erroneous con-
viction. It is by no means uncommon to meet
with individuals in company, who avow an an-
tipathy to half of the things, at table. They
cannot take this; they never take that; another
thing has been proscribed in their family for
several generations. Whereas, if the matter
were enquired into, it would probably be found
that most of the articles they repudiate were never
tasted by them; the feeling has no founda-
tion but in mere caprice.

Judging of antipathies by the standard of
smaller morals, they are to be condemned as
manifestations of petulance, of affection, and a
bad breeding. Politeness, which mainly is
founded on benevolence, teaches that we should
avoid giving pain by our discourse to others;
and is it not a great breach of this principle,
when, by expressing a loathing for that which
others like, we in effect call their tastes in ques-
tion? By a higher moral standard antipathies
are equally censurable. There is nothing truly
detestable but wickedness; and every good
man must wish his mind to be in such a state,
that while bestowing the sentiment where it is
due, it may regard other things with the lib-
erality of a lover of God and of his good works.

A FAIR HIT. An industrious son of the
land of steady habits was endeavoring to sell a
clock, a few evenings ago, to a person who is
by no means the handsomest man in town.—
As far as paint, varnish, and a look of glass
front go, the clock was passable, but as a whole
it was rather an ugly piece of furniture. The
owner tried it to the skies; the other derided
it and jeeringly remarked that a look at it al-
most frightened him. "Then mister," replied the
vender of notions, "I guess you had better
buy one that has no looking glass in front."

Nowbern Spectator.

THE YAKERS OUTDONE.—The Georgia
Constitutionalist, a daily paper printed at Au-
gusta, Georgia, states that in the subscription
to the stock of a certain corporation, 6 persons
conspired to subscribe for about a 1000 shares,
although by law only 20 shares could be sub-
scribed by each individual. The plan of oper-
ation was this: each individual subscribed for
his 20 shares, then by conjunction of the names
as firms of 2 & 3 partners each, and transposing the
names a sufficient number of times, they formed
forty eight firms, and subscribed in the names
of these firms to four hundred thousand dollars
worth of stock. The commissioners for dis-
tributing the stock objected to taking the sub-
scription, but the gentleman insisted, and being
all lawyers, took out a precept from court to
compel the commissioners to accede to their de-
mands. The judge, because whom the case was
examined, decided that, notwithstanding a reg-
ular copartnership of each firm was proved, &
the articles exhibited to him, there was an evi-
dent evasion of the law in the case, and the six
individuals could only take the twenty shares
each, as stated in the act of incorporation.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The City, at this moment, presents a greater list of missing, and deserters, than at any time during the political campaign. Not a very large number of the House passed up the Canal, but many have taken advantage of the adjournment to return home, and some to take excursions in the country. All absent and present, are glad to see the last of April, and look forward impatiently to the rising of Congress, though I do not think it will take place before July. There is much to be said about the safety of the surplus, and not a little of Clay's Bill. The Florida war, and Texas, occupy no small portion of public attention. Congress may have their attention called to the latter, and will not rise, I hope, till they have made ample provision to terminate the former.

Senate. The only subject of interest before them to-day, was the report of the Judiciary Committee, on the acceptance of the Smithsonian bequest. Mr. Preston, one of the Committee, (which consists of Clayton, Chairman; Buchanan, Leigh, Preston, and Crittenden,) and his colleague, Mr. Calhoun, opposed the acceptance of the donation, in several speeches, and Mr. King of Ga. and Mr. Robinson, I believe, voted against it. The Chairman, Leigh, Buchanan, Walker, Southard, and Davis, supported it in short speeches; but Mr. Davis who spoke last, seemed to control his fancy best on the destination of the fund. Messrs. Preston and Calhoun contended from the phraseology of the will, that a National University was intended; the rest who spoke, except Mr. Davis, contended that it only meant one for the benefit of Washington; and that Congress was to be trustee for this purpose; but Mr. Davis saw no College nor University at all, but an establishment at Washington for the diffusion of knowledge among men; and I think his perceptions were the clearest. Though to do Mr. Walker justice, I believe he only looked at the donation in the light of a charitable object for the benefit of the City, and thought Congress might accept it. And in truth, when it is narrowed down to this view, and not considered in an extended sense for a National establishment, I do not think there is so much objection to its acceptance, as the grounds, which Preston and Calhoun took, would seem to furnish. The City wants the money; and the establishment, whatever shape it may assume, will benefit the City almost exclusively; and this ought to remove the objection in some measure, against its acceptance. Though at the same time I must say, I think the intention of the Testator is in some measure departed from; and that I apprehend some objections may be raised in Chancery, against paying over the money, on the conditions contemplated in the Report of the Committee.

I cannot conclude without adding, that, on the grounds they took, the sentiments of Messrs. Preston and Calhoun were truly American, and such as should find a response in every American heart; and this ought to remove the objection put upon the Will by the Senate (which I think the Court of Chancery may question) they were not entirely in point.

I think I may as well finish the business by nominating Benjamin Rand, Esq. of Boston, as being the best qualified of any just I know, to wrench the Legacy from the clutches of Chancery,—it will be Hercules versus Cerberus!

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Death of Gov. Manning, M. C. Congress met yesterday but to announce the death of the Hon. RICHARD I. MANNING, of S. C. at Philadelphia on Sunday last, and immediately adjourned after passing Resolutions to wear the usual badge of mourning. On the announcement of the event in the House by Mr. Pinckney, he delivered a brief Eulogy on his deceased Colleague, and Mr. Preston of the Senate, followed his example—tributes of genius and friendship to virtue and patriotism.

House. They have been endeavoring all day to push the Army and Navy Appropriation Bills through the House, in consequence of the news from the frontiers,—Florida and Texas. The Whigs have been guilty of the most base, inhuman and unreasonable opposition to the defenses of the country, that ever disgraced the Republic. Scalping is too good for them, they ought to be tortured at the stake. But I will not charge the whole of the offence upon the Whigs of the House, while there is so decided a majority there in favor of the administration—the majority themselves share the guilt, by their neglect; if they should all rally, as they ought, on every important emergency, surely they could carry any measure they might choose. Why is it they have suffered themselves to be defeated again and again to-day? Because Mr. Mason was in the Chair?—Try Judge Sutherland, then. There is no justification for the failure of any measure in the House, while there is such a decided majority; and there can be no apology for unnecessary delay, when the previous question can stop all idle debates.

Senate. An animated discussion took place to-day on a question of precedence between the Land Bill and the Appropriation Bills, for the defense of the country; but the cause of humanity and patriotism had to yield to the cause of corruption, and the division of spoils. A Bill came from the House authorizing the levy of a Regiment of mounted volunteers; Mr. Linn depicted the defenceless condition of the frontiers of his State, and that of the South Western and North Western frontiers generally—the strong probability of the Indians upon the borders being instigated to hostilities by St.

Anna, and the necessity of acting at once upon the defensive, and putting the bill upon its passage. The situation of Gen. Gaines is known to all; and the fact of his calling for a large requisition of Militia from three different States upon his own responsibility, shows the necessity of despatching troops immediately to his aid. Mr. Clay opposed the consideration of the Bill, as being a new subject which the Senate had not had time to reflect on, though it had been reported to that body three months ago; he treated the Florida war as a despicable affair, with several thousand troops opposed to six or seven hundred Indians,—an affair very badly managed, and of very little importance; and as to the condition of our countrymen in Texas, it was not a thing to be regarded at all. After haranguing in this contemptuous and heartless style twenty minutes, he said he only rose to urge the consideration of the Land Bill, to which every thing yet, whether of a public or private nature, has hitherto yielded.

Col. Benton replied to his heartless harangue in a tone of indignant and sarcastic rebuke that would have made any man, not wholly lost to virtue and patriotism, sink into the floor. He spoke of the privations, labors, wounds, suffering, bravery, patriotism and death of the brave soldiers and officers that had fallen in the Florida war in the defence of humanity and helplessness, in a tone of feeling and patriotism that went to every heart. The audience in the galleries rose up, ladies and all, and bent over to catch every sound, and when he had finished, they turned, as with a single impulse, their glances of contempt and scorn and indignation upon Clay. He was affecting to read a pamphlet, but he fumbled with the sheets, and smiled on his fingers. Preston spoke like an Attorney 'instructed' to disregard it,—Clay's Bribery Bill, by a vote, took precedence of the defence of the country. Col. Benton made a powerful speech against it. It passed by a vote of 25 to 20.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Senate. I had neither time nor space yesterday to say what I wished on Col. Benton's speech against Clay's corruption Bill. He spoke two hours, in a strain of argument and tone of indignation, which I have only seen equalled by himself. The Senate was crowded, and the audience had an opportunity of judging of the statement's oratory as well as his intellect. He had a few negative notes before him, simply the heads of his argument, but he scarcely had time to look at them; and it was altogether needless, for the subject was not only in his mind but his heart, and he spoke merely from his impulses. He recalled the time and circumstances under which the former Bill passed—the eve of the Presidential Election; and contrasted it with the present time and circumstances, a money pressure and the eve of the election. He said it was known the first Bill would not receive the signature of the President; and it was equally well known that this would not; it was calculated then to operate against the Election, as now; but the result now, as then, would only disappoint the calculations of the projector of the scheme.—Like all party measures, it would share the same fate, the scheme and the party would sink together. It was known to every Senator present, that the Bill, if it passed the House, would be vetoed by the President, and extracted by the people, as it had been before. The supporters of the scheme underrated the intelligence of the people, and undervalued their virtue; they would never consent to a distribution of the revenue of the Government, to bring it back to a dependence of the States, as in the time of the confederation; they would never consent to a measure that would call for an increase of the Tariff; and of consequence, a recharter of the U. S. Bank. He trusted he knew something of the American people—he had an American heart, and as he knew his impulses, he felt that every throb was responded by the hearts of his countrymen. He said he knew it was in vain to offer any arguments to the Senate—he had only run over the heads of his speech—he should send forth the tables and proofs of his argument to the American people.

The Senate have been employed to-day on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.—One item, proposing a distribution to the Senators of a work in five folio volumes, which cost about \$60,000! and was not worth a straw, caused considerable debate; and Mr. Webster proposed to strike it out altogether. The work consisted of the records of the Land Officers, relating to the evidence of disputed claims and the right of pre-emption, &c.—it all related to business that was finished and had no longer become of any importance even for reference. The work had been published under a simple Res. Intion offered sometime since by Poindexter, principally for the purpose, in all probability, of benefiting the printer. I believe the Senate finally rejected it as a gift—they did not want it, and were ashamed to take it; and no one would pay the expense of having it sent to him.

The next principal subject was Clark & Force's documentary History, on which an appropriation of \$20,000 had been made by the House. This occupied pretty much the rest of the day.

The House have been engaged to-day, and will be to-morrow, on the subject of paying one and a half millions of Dutch debt and other duns due from this District—'demme!' It would be unfair for me to make any comments at this time, as the Ladies will see no small proportion of the members for a breach of promise, unless they pay Dutch Billy out of Uncle Sam's purse. Let the Dutch take Washington I say; and then all the Ladies will be Dutchesses!

House. The Senate yesterday adjourned to Monday, as the Land Bill was disposed of, and they had no particular inducement to attend to duties of public concernment, however pressing; nor yet business of a private nature, however urgent. This pestilent Land Bill has given the opposition a temporary ascendancy, and when the administration will be able to recover it, I will not undertake to predict. I will embrace some other occasion to show wherein Clay's Land Bill has interfered with both public and private interests; so that the people may judge of his honesty and patriotism.

The House have been debating about nine hours the appropriation of a million for the defence of the Mexican Frontier. Much important information was elicited in the course of the debate; but much remains still a mystery; we have the comments of the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, and a note from Mr. Forsyth to the Mexican Minister, gravely read by the Clerk of the House—but where is the reply of the Mexican Envoy? Mr. Forsyth considers that it ought not to be deemed an act of hostility, (as I understood the note) if we should pass the frontier to defend it. But how does the Mexican Minister consider the matter? Our policy and our principles are pacific; and our propriety has been the result of them. While we are governed by the first, we shall always enjoy the last. Parental solicitude is very naturally awakened for the fate of our countrymen abroad; but filial affection should have restrained them from quitting the parental firesides and altars of their country. I do not blame a man for quitting any other country to better his condition; but how can an American hope to better his condition by quitting his own? It is better to be a private citizen here than a Prince in any other country. When a gentleman condescended to Murat for losing his princely title and his wealth and honors, he replied to him, that he was 'more than a Prince—he was an American citizen!' Would to God that my countrymen could appreciate their privileges; they would never quit their country, but for the anticipated delight of returning to it again. But to return to the debate.

The Ex-President made a call on the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Cambreleng, for information concerning our Mexican relations; and made a suggestion, that it might be the wish of some to make a conquest of Texas, for the purpose of restoring slavery there, and making new States of the Territory. Hereupon Burley Peyton made a pathetic philippic upon Mr. Adams, and Waddy Thompson uttered a sympathetic tirade, and accused him of losing Texas by the treaty, and of calling up slavery in the United States, which had for some days been sleeping so sweetly. Mr. Adams asked leave to explain; Gen. Ripley yielded the floor. He said the Rules of the House required the members to confine their remarks to the subject of debate, and forbid personalities—if the Chair suffered the Rules to be violated it was not his business. He had been many times personally attacked in violation of the Rules, and he had borne it patiently without making any reply; for he considered that he had no right to waste the time of the nation in repelling any personalities on himself. He had called for information from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; and one gentleman had uttered a violent philippic against him, and another had reflected upon his integrity by charging him with losing Texas. Was this a reply to his call?—But he would explain. The treaty of Mexico was made under the eye and by the direction of President Monroe, and he himself was the last member of the Cabinet who agreed to it, for he contended that the boundary should have been the Rio del Norte. The treaty, by Mr. Monroe's direction, was submitted to Gen. Jackson, then in the city, who approved of it. This was his explanation. Calhoun, Crawford, Smith Thompson and Wirt were the other members of the Cabinet!

REIS EFFENDI.

The correspondent of the Sunday Morning News, in one of his letters from the city of Washington, speaks of Mr. Van Buren in the following terms:

"A thousand times have I been asked, what sort of a speaker is Mr. Van Buren? I have had a pretty good opportunity to know; for, during the whole time that he was in Senate, I was a constant attendant upon his debates. When called upon for a sudden explanation or reply, he was never hurried in the least degree but would evolve an answer or an argument in such a way as to confuse and confound his adversary. I may truly say that I never knew him to make an effort; though what he did might seem to those unacquainted with his exuberant and glowing mind to be the result of an effort. His words always seemed to me to flow freely and untrammelled, from the perpetual well-spring of native mind; and yet they were always so checked and guarded by an apparent innate sense of propriety, as never to overreach their mark, while at the same time, they never fell short of it. On some subjects he would display his powers, without reserve, as a mere speaker. The most remarkable case of this sort was his speech on the bill granting pensions to the remnant of the revolutionary soldiers. This, I believe, was in the year 1829. I was in the Senate chamber at the time, and was as enchanted and fascinated by the eloquence of the 'magician,' as they now call him, that nothing would induce me to leave the chamber till I had drunk into my eager ear every word that he uttered, in a speech of four hours. Every one seemed to feel himself in the grasp of a mighty intellect, and felt awed, subdued and chastened, by the splendor and power of that unequalled oration."

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 17, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

PROPOSAL. Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democrat for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing would confer a favor by advancing the same. The Term of the S. J. Court, to be held in this town on the 17th inst., will present an opportunity to many to forward our dues by their friends.

The law of last winter, requiring students in our Colleges and Academies to perform military duty, from which they have heretofore been exempted, appears to have been unfavorably received at Bowdoin College.—After sundry meetings, on the subject, the young men belonging to that institution concluded that the better part of valor was discretion, and that a compliance with the law would be better than resistance to it. They therefore gave their attendance as required, but entered by their conduct and dress to turn the whole matter into ridicule. The federal papers appear to be delighted with this attempt, to bring into disrepute and subject to ridicule one of the laws of the land, made by a few misguided young men—an attempt fitted rather to awaken emotions of pity and contempt for the actors in this peevish luffery. It is true that military duty is not a profitable business nor very pleasant to most men, but we are not aware that there are any good reasons for exempting students rather than any other class of men from its performance. Our views as to the utility of the whole system have heretofore been expressed and need not here be repeated. We reprobate the proceedings alluded to as an attempt to thwart the operation of one of the laws of the land. The laboring classes are obliged to leave their occupations, and expend (waste) if you will their time in the performance of this duty, and the hardship upon them is certainly not less than upon students.

CORPORATIONS. The opposition which the people feel and express against associations of men endowed with special privileges and exemptions, has been termed by some papers in this State calling themselves democratic a senseless clamor, raised for effect by flattery popular prejudice. If to advocate exclusive privileges and to defend and uphold moneyed corporations—to seek to increase their numbers and enlarge the advantages which they already enjoy over the great body of the people, is a principle, or a proof of democracy, we have not so learned it. Equal rights and privileges—no special exemptions, appear to us to be more democratic than the policy which favors and fosters at the expense of the community, combination of the rich, for the oppression of the poor. We are for raising no clamor—exciting no prejudice against the rich. We would protect them in the possession, enjoyment and management of their wealth; but we do not think they need or deserve exclusive privileges. Wealth of itself confers enough of power and advantage to require no special assistance from the laws. When the powers and privileges vested in corporations were wrested from the hands of a monarch, then they were to a certain extent related on the side of the people and of liberty. But it is a very different state of things when all these powers and privileges are taken from the people and conferred upon associations of wealthy individuals. Then these institutions should be watched with a jealous eye, and the grants to them be made with a sparing hand. We hesitate not to say, we distrust that democracy which arrays itself on the side of Corporations, and advocates the enlargement of their powers or the increase of their numbers. Such principles are opposed to the rights, the welfare, and the interests of the people, and as such we reject and oppose them.

We have received the May number of Littell's Museum. A table of the contents will be found in another part of this day's paper. With the usual interest it possesses more than the usual variety of matter. It is a work deserving more patronage than in receives, however much that may be.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Messrs. Shepley, Ruggles, and Mason for various valuable public documents. The Report of Mr. Ruggles on the Patent Office is an important paper, and contains many valuable suggestions for re-modeling that department, accompanied by a Bill for that purpose. We hope Congress will find time to attend to this business.

The weather during last week, up to Friday was unusually warm, and the growth of vegetation rapid almost beyond precedent. On Friday morning there was sudden change and we had quite a snow storm during the afternoon. There was a severe frost on Friday night and the ground was considerably frozen.

An Extra Sheet containing the Public Laws passed at the last Session of the Legislature accompanies this day's paper.

From the Globe.

TEXAS.

The information from Texas, which we annex is calculated to excite apprehensions that the forces of the United States on the frontiers may be involved in the contest. It seems that the Mexican emissaries alluded to in Gen. Gaines's despatch to the Governor of Louisiana, (which we published yesterday,) have succeeded in arousing to action the Indians within our western limits, and according to the General's construction of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, as given in that despatch, he feels himself called upon to interpose to prevent these Indians, from taking part in the war. General Gaines states that his orders from the President require him "to remain entirely neutral, and to cause that neutrality to be respected." But, to effect this object, he deems it a duty to oppose the employment of the Indians within our frontiers, and has marched to the Sabine, as the letter from Fort Jessup to the editor of the Bulletin indicates, to arrest the progress of the Indians in that quarter, there is great likelihood that a war in our western borders has been already commenced, the close of which cannot be certainly divined. We trust that, however strong sympathies in favor of our countrymen who are emigrants in Texas may be, nothing will be done by an American officer to tarnish the high character of the United States for national probity and good faith.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

By the Levant arrived this morning, we have the following information, which we think can be depended upon.

Colonel Fanning evacuated Goliad on the 19th of March, by order of General Houston, Commander-in-Chief; his force was between 840 and 360 men; about 8 miles east of the fort they were surrounded by the enemy with 2,000 cavalry and infantry. The advance guard were cut off, 28 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M. Fanning fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 190 killed, and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back, Colonel Fanning entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fanning went out to meet the commanding general, who represented to Colonel Fanning that he knew the force opposed to him—that he was entrenched in an open prairie without water, that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish, that he wished to show him quarters, &c. A capitulation was made with the usual forms of honorable warfare; Colonel Fanning was to lay down his arms, and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions on the ninth day after their arrival at Goliad, they were assured that a vessel was ready to receive them at Copano, to embark for New Orleans, and Colonel F. marched out on file, the Mexicans each side of him.—They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them.—At the first fire nearly every man fell; a Mr. Madden, of Texas and three others succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. J. remained in the grass all night; in the morning he succeeded in making his escape.

By the Levant we also have information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier have risen in great force; that an American had been killed, and all was error and confusion in the country. General Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men, and was collecting all the force of the country to attempt to stop the advance of the Indians. Report estimated them at 10,000 strong.

NACOGDOCHES, April 12, 1836.

To Gen. T. T. Mason, Fort Jessup.
DEAR SIR—We hasten to inform you that the information received before your departure is confirmed. They encamped at the Sabine night before last. They have been piloted by the Caddoes. Their combined force is formidable, we cannot ascertain the exact number. You know our condition—comment is useless. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave here to-day with the view of concentrating at Autogee or St. Augustine.

Signed, R. A. IRVIN,
Action Com. of this Municipality.

We are satisfied that the above information is correct, and that the movement intended is advisable.

Signed, F. THORN,
J. RAGGED,
J. ROBERTS,
C. H. SIMMS,
D. A. HOFFMAN,
A. HOTCHKISS.

Counter signed

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

FORT JESSUP, April 14th, 1836.
DEAR SIR—Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and by this hour probably is in ruins.—A detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the north, whom it is reported are 1,500 strong; and unless timely succor is obtained, the country will be overrun, and the depredations and horrors which were so lately enacted in Florida will now be removed on the western borders of our happy fleeing from the ruthless savages, who are hastening down upon them, and all is confusion between here and San Augustine. Gov. Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found himself and his handful of devotion's adherents hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side, and the cursed Indians on the other, and he is now rallying scattered inhabitants, and forming a rear guard to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached here express last evening; and Gen. Gaines with just promptitude, has ordered eight or ten companies from this garrison to be on the line of march by 3 o'clock, P. M. and to reach the Sabine to night as early as possible. He will take the command, and thus add another laurel to the crown of glory which he has so recently and justly earned in the east.—The bugle once sounded, and the line of march once commenced, it will not cease, I hope, till Mexico has fallen, or Texas is free.

Rouse up the friends of Texas with all possible haste, and urge the Florida volunteers on their return to take vessels and steamers and embark for the Trinity, and reach Robbins' crossing as soon as possible, and protect the suffering inhabitants in that quarter; cut off the Mexicans, and restore Gen. Houston, who is now fighting his way, I hope, to victory on the banks of the Brazos. I shall continue on to-day till I reach my friend Quitman, dead or alive. God grant he may be safe, and preserved for the future good of his country and Texas.

In great haste, yours truly,

F. B. S.

We learn from the Globe, that despatches from Major General Scott, dated April 12, at Tampa Bay have been received at the Adjutant General's office, from which the following extracts are made:

Goliad on the
Houson,
between
east of the
The advance
The at-
between 4 and 6
the enemy with
a small
the enemy was
After the en-
main entrench-
the following
the flag. Fan-
ding general,
annin that he
that he was en-
out water, that
men most per-
quarters, &c.
usual forms
Fannin was to
to Goliad,
eight days as
to New Orleans
on these
their arrival at
it a vessel was
no, to embark
, marched out
side of him,
out five miles,
upon them,
an fell; a Mr.
succeeded
100 yards dis-
the enemy into
sight of them.
; in the morn-
escape.
information that
they have risen
can had been
in confusion in
the advanced to
was collecting
attempt to stop
report estimated

April 12, 1836.

estup.
form you that
your departure
at the Sabine
been piloted by
force is formi-
exact number.
is useless.
fall victims to
wherever to-day
at Autogue or

A. IRVIN,
a Municipality.

ve information
intended is

JORN,
AGGED,
BERTS,
SIMMS,
HOFFMAN,
TCHUKISS.

ATOR.

14th, 1836.

has been aban-
y is in ruins.
my has, by an
united with the
s reported are
y succor is ob-
errum, and the
were so lately
removed on the
being from the
ming down up-
ween here and
the noble and
nted to explore
nt land, has
handful of de-
the Mexicans
ans on the oth-
ed inhabitants,
ect, the unfor-
are hurrying
abaine. Gen.
evening; and
de, has order-
his garrison to
ck, P. M. and
early ar possi-
and thus add
lory which he
in the east.
e line of march
e, I hope, till
ee.

is with all pos-
sible on steamers
each Robbin's
d protect the
er; cut off the
uston, who is
victory on to-
morrow, dead or
y, and preserv-
and Tex-
s truly.

F. B. S.

at despatches
April 12, at
at the Adju-
the following

"I have the honor to report, for the information of the Secretary of War, and General-in-Chief, that I reached this place, with the greater part of the right wing under Brigadier General Clinch on the 6th inst. Brigadier General Eustis came in with half of the left wing the same day, and Colonel Lindsay, who commands the centre, the day before. This approximation of the greater parts of the three columns was the result of no particular instructions. Each found itself compelled to come in for subsistence.

The reports of those principal commanders, under me, are herewith enclosed and marked respectively, A, B, and C.

It will be seen that although no general battle has been fought, many combats and sharp affairs have taken place.

The report states that, so far from the enemy having been beaten, and compelled to sue for peace, on the contrary, "the small parties which have been met with, almost every where have fiercely resisted until put in danger of the bayonet. The war, on our part, is, in fact, scarcely begun."

The report further states that the horses, draft, pack, and saddle, were much reduced—many broken down on the march, owing to the bad state of roads, hot weather, great loads, and indifferent grazing. Sickness, (measles and mumps) has considerably reduced the effective force.

The General states that Colonel Smith, with his Louisiana regiment, was about to proceed to Charlotte's harbour and Pease creek. There he is to be joined by a naval officer, and proceeding up the creek, land on the left bank. On the 14th April, Colonel Goodwin's mounted South Carolina volunteers (five hundred strong) was to march from Tampa Bay for the upper part of Pear creek, followed by the foot of General Eustis' wing. The object of the combined movement is "to strike at the negroes women, children, and warriors, who have settlements on the upper and lower part of the creek, and who are now in security, supposed to be engaged in planting, fishing, and hunting."

Colonel Lindsay, with a battalion of United States artillery, a company of Georgia mounted men, the Alabama regiment, and an independent company of Louisiana volunteers is, at the same time, to march northwardly in pursuit of the Indians, as also, General Clinch with his command, both by different routes. Col. Lindsay will enter the forks of the Withlacoochee and thence penetrate, if practicable, as far as the head of the cove, whilst General Clinch enters it below. Colonel Lindsay is to scour the country, and penetrate the cove further than has heretofore been in the power of troops to do.

Further operations, of course, will depend upon events not yet developed.

During the recent movement of the several columns and their various operations of the troops, 13 were killed and 26 wounded. The number of Indians killed is supposed to be 24. The face of the country interspersed with hammocks, cyprus swamps and marshes, almost impenetrable to the white man, presents serious obstacles in the prosecution of a campaign in Florida; and while the fastnesses constitute the natural defence of the wily Indians, they present difficulties almost insurmountable to their indefatigable pursuers.

Three hundred and ninety-nine (399) friendly Indians (one-third warriors) are reported to be on board the transports, for their destination in the west."

ANDROSCOGGIN CANAL. We are happy to say the Portland Argus, to see so much activity and spirit evinced in the prosecution of this enterprise. When completed, it promises to be of great advantage to the section of the country through which it passes,—as a vast amount of resources, now of no value, except prospectively, will at once be rendered available by the facilities of transportation which the canal will afford. The following well written article on the subject, is from the Portland Advertiser.

ANDROSCOGGIN CANAL AND MILL CORPORATION.

We understand that the company who have projected this most important and interesting work, have proceeded to organize under the charter granted by our Legislature, and are adopting all necessary preliminary measures for carrying the work forward with energy and despatch.

The Book of Subscription for the stock is about to be presented to our citizens, and we cannot doubt that an enterprise that promises to open such vast resources of trade, particularly in all the articles of lumber, wood and produce, to the city of Portland and surrounding country, will be seconded, and supported by the wealth, liberality, and enterprise of our citizens.

Independent of the great public utility of this work, it cannot prove to be otherwise, than valuable stock for the permanent investment of private funds.

The data (some of which we subjoin,) on which the projectors rest their calculations of both the utility and profit of the enterprise, appear to us, to be infallible.

We have heard it suggested that this city in its corporate capacity, would do well to lend a liberal hand to this great work—great in its benefits, though of but very limited expense in its construction.

We do not know whether the powers of the City Government admit of its taking a portion of the stock, or not, on subscription; but if not, we see no objection to its making a loan to the corporation of say \$50,000, taking that amount of stock as security to indemnify the city. It would operate only as lending the credit of the city to a work of the most essential importance

to the prosperity of Portland, and one in the success of which every citizen, who will reflect upon the subject, cannot fail to entertain the most lively interest. While upon this improvement, we cannot forbear to add, that the region of thirty or forty miles extent, from which Portland has heretofore drawn the great staple material of her consequence and prosperity, is now nearly, if not absolutely exhausted of its stock; the end of it must operate eventually, as the end of our city's growth in wealth and population: unless a new range of resources can be opened to serve the necessities of our commerce—in what other way can the fast approaching dearth of lumber in and about this market be warded off or remedied? Only through a spirited and speedy execution of the enterprise of this canal. This, and this only, can effectually come to the relief of our flourishing city, and this work is competent to do it, and to supply our market for a period of fifty years to come, with a stock and growth of lumber, and with all the concomitant benefits of such a trade, unsurpassed by those of any other market or section of the country on the continent.

"The rays of the noon day sun" are not more obvious to the natural eye, than must be, to every mind that thinks at all, the deep and enduring interests of the old men, and young men—of the merchants, the mechanics, laborers and every other class of men in our city, and vicinity, in an enterprise at once so feasible, and important to this section of our State.

Without, however, entering more largely at this time into the subject, we will merely remark, that the work is expected to commence on the 4th day of July next, and with but light assessments this season, will be so far completed as to admit of the running of logs from the Androscoggin to the Crooked River, upon the next spring freshets, and be completely finished the next season, for a perfect boat navigation, through Crooked River, &c. into the Androscoggin and its tributaries.

The Company have all the surveys made, and will lack only the co-operation of the public to perfect the great objects of the enterprise.

We append the data before alluded to, for the consideration of our readers, with the view of hereafter noting the progress of the interest and liberality which our fellow citizens may manifest respecting it.

The contemplated Canal commences on the western bank of the Androscoggin River, in the town of Bethel, Oxford County, Maine, at which point Pleasant River is to be turned to empty into the Canal as a feeder. It thence passes into Songo Pond, a distance of about four miles, which pond is the source of Crooked River. It thence passes down said river, within natural banks most of the way, to Sebago Pond, and the waters of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, which terminates at tide waters in Portland.

There are twenty-six townships of land upon the Maine side of the division line, and as many more upon the New Hampshire side, which will empty their lumber into Portland, which are now either entirely cut off from all market, or furnish lumber only at Brunswick and Topsham—passing it over the tremendous falls of 165 feet high, within one half mile distance, in Rumford, also the Lewiston and other falls in the Androscoggin, thereby destroying some of it entirely.

The distance to the sea shore, from the townships mentioned, will be vastly lessened through the proposed canal—the Androscoggin being very circuitous, as well as destructive of lumber passing down its falls—and the lumber will be subject to no loss or injury in its passage.

The fifty-two townships are estimated safely to contain, on an average, fifty millions of lumber—pine, spruce, hemlock and cedar—each; making an aggregate of twenty-six hundred millions in all. A toll of \$1 only per thousand, for this lumber's passage down the canal, will amount to (\$2,600,000) two millions six hundred thousand dollars. Suppose this amount of lumber to be taken off only within the half century succeeding the opening of the canal, the average toll during that half century, will amount to \$52,000 per annum.

Suppose only one half of said amount per annum to be brought down, and that one hundred years instead of fifty, be allowed for taking off the present growth only of the lumber upon said townships, still the toll per annum will amount to \$26,000—equal to interest on \$439,333.33—laying aside all the income of the canal for the transportation of fire wood, and other articles of merchandise to and from the interior—and all the income of the mills upon the canal.

The Engineer's estimate is, that the mill privileges of the company, already purchased, with those which will be created by the construction of the canal itself, will be equal in value to all the expenses of constructing the canal from Songo Pond to Sebago Pond, an estimated distance of forty-four miles—so that, through this distance, the work will pay for itself in mill privileges—and leave the whole income of the canal as net profits forever after—repairs only excepted.

The income of the canal, from all other sources than the transportation of lumber, may be safely estimated to equal that of the lumber. It opens a summer communication between Portland and the interior of both Maine and New Hampshire, and to the vicinity of the interior of Vermont—embracing a wide portion of the territory of these States.

A capital of \$250,000 is estimated as sufficient to execute the work and obtain all the additional property desired.

The canal being constructed, with the exception of about four miles, within the natural banks

of a river, will be subjected to very few of the annual injuries and expenses of repairs incident to all other canals heretofore constructed. And as its waters serve the double purposes of mills and of the canal, they do not cease to produce an income during the winter months, like the waters of all other canals. Hence the proprietors of this work insure not only an immense, but also constant income to the stockholders.—The Engineer has justly denominated the enterprise "one of the most splendid projects that has been started in this State."

MORE SOUND DOCTRINE.
From the Hartford Times of April 23.

CORPORATIONS. Judging from the practice of years, we have every reason to believe that men from every part of the State will be gathering at New-Haven when the Legislature convenes, for the purpose of soliciting special favors, and privileges for themselves, their heirs, &c. But from the comparatively firm, and decided stand taken at the last session against incorporations, and the re-election of a large majority of democratic members, conclusively proves, that the people are satisfied with the course pursued by their agents, and that they expect them in the coming Legislature, to carry out the principles of reform to a consummation. The majority are convinced that the granting of individual privileges, is at war with the doctrine of "equal rights"—that a free competition in all the departments of social industry, is the only principle compatible with the genius of our free institutions.

The most important subject which occupied the attention of our legislators last spring, was that of giving a veto to further innovations upon the rights of the people, and to restore, if possible, those which had long been, and still are under the control of "incorporated wealth." To remove from the people the incubus, imposed upon them by monopolies the committee on corporations other than banks, reported against them on the broad principle of "equal rights." If it were for the general good that corporations should exist, they proposed that their charters should be obtained under a general law, which would destroy the monopoly, and allow the merchant who enters upon business with no resources but his trade, to enjoy an equal privilege with his neighbors for acquiring wealth.

Although there was no legislative act on the principles contained in the report, still its reasonableness was admitted by every democrat, and the people through the influence of the spirit of enquiry, which has been abroad among them during the past year, imperatively require their agents at the coming session, if not to destroy, at least to neutralize, the power of those private institutions, by subjecting them to the immediate inspection of the Legislature, and by extending the privileges which they enjoy under their special grants, to the whole community.—As the system of granting special favors, is preventing the great ends of a free and republican government, let Connecticut this Spring, take a stand in advance of her sister states, in this work of radical reform—let our Representatives elect, pass no act which is not general in its character or results, and they will then be in action as well as profession, the advocates of "equal rights" the—equal right of all.

The Prospect.—Although it is now morally certain that the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, nominated by the democratic party through their delegates in the Baltimore Convention, will receive a triumph and most overwhelming majority of the popular votes at the next election, the federal editors are endeavoring to raise the desponding hopes and cheer the drooping spirits of their partisans, by representing the case to the least somewhat doubtful. And it is really amusing to notice the shifts employed to this effect. The little town of Auburn in New York happens to elect federal supervisors—and straightway the "empire State" is safe for Harrison. Some insignificant hamlet in Pennsylvania makes choice of a federal inspector—and forthwith the patriotic "keystone" is mortgaged to the petticoat hero. One of the counties in Virginia is carried by the meagre plurality of half a dozen votes—and no stronger evidence is wanted that the "Old Dominion" has forever abjured Van Burenism and joined her fortunes to the triangular coalition of White, Harrison, and Webster.

Now, there is not even a shadow of probability, in the opinion of those best acquainted with the strength of political parties, that either of the three great States named will be found in opposition to the democracy of the Union at the next Presidential canvass. The federal editors know this—and they know, too, that Mr. Van Buren's election by the electoral colleges next December is as inevitably certain, as any event that has not yet transpired can be—he is the man whom the people delight to honor, and, amidst the efforts of the disappointed, ambitious and unprincipled combination to prevent it, he will be elevated to the first office within the people's gift. Those who choose to rely on the federal papers for correct information as to the aspect of the political horizon, will ere long be taught as in '28 and '32, that they have been leaning on a "broken staff."—N. H. Patriot.

Money Recovered.—The Merchants Bank in Providence have recovered \$178,000 of the money recently stolen from that institution.—The principal in the robbery has been arrested—his name is James Bell, alias Laidley—who had for several months resided in Providence, and bore a good reputation; though it is now said that he was an adept in the business, and it is supposed that he was engaged some time since in stealing from the Providence Rail Road

\$24,000. On this latter charge, says the Boston Post, Bell has been charged by the authorities of Massachusetts. The whole amount stolen from the Bank was \$216,000.
Saco Den.

FIRE.—The dwelling house in South Berwick, formerly the residence of the Hon. BENJAMIN GREENE, and now owned by him, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon last. It was occupied by Brackett Palmer, Esq. and caught by a spark falling on the roof. The out buildings were saved. We learn that the property was insured to the amount of \$2000 at the Mutual office in this town.—1b.

Professor CLEVELAND of Bowdoin College, it is said declined the appointment to make a Theological Survey of the State. A writer in the Bangor People's Press recommends Dr. C. F. JACKSON, now lecturing on Geology in Boston. The Dr. (says the writer,) has devoted much of his time from his youth up to the subject of Geology and Mineralogy.

Port. Argus.

Gen. Harrison, in one of his recent speeches, undertook to prove that because a petticoat was presented to him during the late war, it did not necessarily follow that he was an old woman! The General has adopted the Hibernian logic, that being born in a stable does not make a horse of a man. [Boston Post.

Destructive fire in New York. On the afternoon of Wednesday, a fire broke out in the extensive carpenter shop of White & Poulson, in the rear of Third street which was soon enveloped in the flames. The fire soon extended to the buildings in front on Third street, and from thence to those on Second street and Avenue D, about twenty of which were destroyed. The Union Market, at the junction of Houston and Second streets, was also destroyed. By this fire nearly fifty families are rendered houseless, and the loss of property cannot be less than \$75,000.

Virginia erect! The Globe gives returns from districts electing 125 delegates. They are Democrats 71, Federalists 54. Nine more delegates to be heard from. The majority in the Senate for the Democratic party is 8, being one greater than last year. Little Tennessee, as one of the Congressional districts is called from its vicinity to Judge White's district, has gone for Van Buren by overwhelming majorities. The Globe says, "This is but a precursor to democratic success in great Tennessee."

Rhode Island. The Legislature assembled on the 6th inst, Christopher Allen was re-elected Speaker of the House without opposition. The counting of the votes for Governor gave the following result:—For Francis, 4020—Burgess, 2984—Collins, 135—Scattering 12. The Lieutenant Governor was carried by about the same vote. The average majority of the Democratic ticket for Senators was about 800. In the House of Representatives there are 40 Democrats, and 31 Federalists.

From the Boston Statesman.

On the drawing of a lottery at the South recently, two negro girls, Rebecca and Matilda, each of whom held two tickets, drew themselves respectively, and Rebecca also drew a steamboat, in which she immediately embarked for New Orleans. Matilda's second ticket drew a sorrel mare, upon which she also set off for the same place.

The landlord of the Elm Hotel, Portland, served up an eighteen-pound salmon on Tuesday—it cost him two dollars a pound.—1b.

The Whigs in Bangor are mad enough with Southworth for his letter about granny Harrison, to Lynch him. He'd better look out.—1b.

MARRIED.

In Winthrop, Mr. William Brown to Miss Hannah Gustin.
In Norridgewick, Mr. Warren Preble to Miss Phineas B. In Freedom, Mr. Royal Bantley, of Unity, to Miss Caroline Fairbank, of F.

DIED.

In Gorham, 6th inst. Mrs. Dorcas, widow of the late Mr. George Waterhouse, aged 77.
In Oxford, Mr. John Blackford, aged 92.
In East Machias, Peter Tullott, aged 92.

CONTENTS

LITTLE'S MUSEUM

For May, 1836. Price, 80 per year.

THE BRETON JOINER—Memoirs of Mathias D'Amon—American Missionaries—Florence O'Brien, an Irish Tale—Miss Syntie—Great Suspension Bridge at Frzburg—Scientific Intelligence—Dinners, Clubs, &c.—Drunkennes in the British Army—Death by Mount Shine—Deaths by a Cable—Vitruvius and Vices—The May—Box at the Cape of Good Hope—The Chinese—British Troops in America—Drames by Joanna Baillie—Recollections of Sir Walter Scott—Life and Works of Baron Cuvier—Campaign with Zalmaherregui—Mama of the Desert—Alfred's School of the Hermit—State of Protestantism in France—Cape of Good Hope—The Revenge of Signor Baril—Southey's Life of Cowper—Extraordinary Application of Gas—Regina's Maids of Honor. A plate accompanies this number with the latter title, representing some of the fair authoresses of Britain, around the tea table, among whom are Miss Milford, Miss Porter, Miss Martineau, Miss Landon, and others. The publisher calls upon those who have not paid for the current year, to do so.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of JOHN BUCK, late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent hereby give notice, that six months are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the Store of Long & Long in said Buckfield, on the first Monday of June and September next, at two o'clock P. M.

ZADOC LONG,
LUCIUS LONG,
Buckfield, April 12, 1836.

NEW GOODS.
HUBBARD & HOWE,
[Northwidge Village.]

HAVE just received from Boston, a prime assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are the following, viz:—

Broadcloths,

Blue, Black, Mulberry, Claret, Brown, Green, Dahila, and Annalide.

CASSIMERES,

Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light.

SUBS.

Blue, Black, and Blue-black, Gro de Swiss, col'd poul de Saie do., Gro de Nap do., Synshaw, light, fig'd, plain, ribbed, and changeable.

FLAURENCES,

Striped, plaid, &c.—Pongee, Silk strige, &c.—Ladies and Gents, Hose—Coloured and White Gloves, Kid, beaver, and deer skin do.

GINGHAMS,

Striped, plaid, plain, and check—Silk and cotton Cravats, and pocket H'd's—Table cloths, crasi, quipers, caubrie, muslin, linen cambric, linen, sheeting, and shirting, bleached and unbleached.

CALICOES,

60 pieces English, French, and American, of various figures, colours, qualities, and prices.

BAGS,

Bobinet, Grecian, Lace Pooling, Edging, &c.

VESTINGS,

Black satin, blue-black, black, changeable, claret, and brown silk Velvet.

India rubber Suspenders, ticking, bathing, wicking, warp yarn, cotton thread, sewing silk, pins, needles, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Misses' Prunello and Kid SLIPS.

Genls. Silk and Fur HATS—W. I. Goods—Crochery, Gents. Silk and Fur Hats, and Hand Wares.

JOHN'S Tools of every description, with a great variety of other articles usually kept in a country Store, which they offer to the public for inspection, respectfully soliciting a share of patronage; and with sell as low for cash, or in exchange for lumber or produce, as can be purchased elsewhere. "No Mistake."

Purchasers who are desirous of a Good Bargain are most respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

May 17th, 1836. is if 40

NOTICE.

DOCT. J. M. BUCK would inform the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity, that he has so far recovered his health that he will be happy to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Paris, May 16.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the Stable of H. Hubbard, on Paris Hill, 9th inst., a light gray horse, about six years old, muddling size, and a long bushy tail. Whoever will return said horse, or give information at this Office where he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

May 17th, 1836.

Farm for Sale.

SITUATED on the Androscoggin River in Rumford, containing 170 acres of upland and about 55 acres of intervale. Said farm is well watered, and situated one mile and a half from Rumford Point, and same distance from the centre of the town, with good and convenient buildings, and a thrifty Young Orchard on the same.—The whole or part of said farm will be sold as may suit purchasers, and a credit given for one half of the purchase money.

COLMAN GODWIN.
Rumford, May 11, 1836. 3 40

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having hired the GAMING MACHINES at South Paris, formerly owned by Col. H. Parsons, and put them in complete order for carding wool, would respectfully invite the citizens of Paris and vicinity to favor him with a share of their custom.

STEFEN ROBINSON, Paris.
South Paris, May 11th, 1836. 7 40

More New Books.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE,

Mrs. Hemans' Poems.—Mrs. Sigourney's Poems.—Rosmond.—Young Wife's Book.—Young Lady's Sunday Book.—Letters of Adam Clarke.—Letters of a London Clergyman.—Sabbath School Teacher.—Tree & its Fruits.—Peep of Day.—Down the Hill.—Bay & Birds.—Fables of Orometology.—Village Boys.—Parley's History U. S. for children.—The Housewife.—Parley's Sketch Book.—Spring's Hints.—The Pillow.—Two Apprentices.—Redeemer's Tears.—Card Cases.—Visiting Cards.—Paper, &c. &c. Also, a new lot of Spectacles, Silver Thimbles, Gold Jewelry, &c.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, May 9, 1836. if 30

Notice.

STRAYED from the Barn of the subscriber in Paris, on Wednesday the 27th day of April last, a HORSE five years old this spring, said horse is of a Light Bay color, white hind feet, white stripe in his face, and short tail. Whoever will return said horse, or give information so that he may be obtained, to either of the subscribers, shall be suitably rewarded, and all necessary charges paid.

STEPHEN ROBINSON, Paris.
Paris, May 7th, 1836. 3 30

Freedom.

I hereby relinquish to my sons HENRY H. TUTTLE and CHAS. L. TUTTLE, their time from and after the date hereof until they arrive at the age of 21 years,—hereby giving them full power to receive their own earnings and make their own contracts; not holding myself responsible for any debts by them contracted after the date hereof.

JOHN TUTTLE.
Summer, April 27, 1836. 3 38

MEDICINES.

OF various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store;—just added the following:—

Scars Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balm Syrup of LIVERPORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and colds.

Dr. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatic and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygein and Beaulieu Pills. Price a box.

Dr. JOHNSON'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents.

Adam Blau's celebrated WORM ELIXIR, a sure and efficacious remedy for the Worms. Price 20 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Ointment, a cure for Rheumatism, Strains, Sprains, Stiffness in the Joints, Chills, and for Sprains and Ringbones, chafing of the Harney, &c. on Horses. Price 37 1/2 cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the ITCH, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ringworms, Salt Uthym, &c. Price 25 cents.

Dr. B. Peck's Syrup and Cough Pills the best remedy for Coughs and Colds, Pleurisy, &c. ever invented. Price 60 cents.

British, Harlem, & Canton Oil S.—Camphor, and Oils of Bergamont, Burghol, Sassafras, and Essence of almost every kind.

BALSAM OF LIFE.
Dr. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent medicine for Consumption, &c. &c. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, May 8, 1836.

